

feebly emarginate in *bicolor*, almost flat intervals and rather feebly impressed striæ of elytra.

*Cebrio emarginatus* new species.—Dark testaceous, head piceous, prothorax dark brown, abdomen, legs and antennæ paler. Head moderately densely punctate; labrum deeply triangularly emarginate; mandibles rather short and stout; last joint of maxillary palpi shorter than the preceding; antennæ feebly serrate; joints elongate, third joint about twice as long as the second and more than half as long as the fourth. Prothorax transverse, hind angles not divergent, sides nearly straight, narrowing to apex; surface somewhat sparsely punctate, punctures moderate. Elytral striæ shallow, punctures almost obliterated in about basal half, towards apex more distinct; intervals moderately convex, finely and moderately closely punctulate. Prosternal process between the coxæ relatively broad and rather suddenly convex. Abdomen finely and sparsely punctate; fifth ventral segment rather deeply emarginate. Length 15.5 mm.

New Mexico (coll. Dietz).

The prosternal process in this species is rather wider than in *bicolor* Fab., from which it otherwise differs in having shorter mandibles and a much longer third antennal joint; from *mandibularis*, *estriatus* and *compositus* it differs in having a much wider prosternal process.

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## A KEY TO THE MALES OF THE ANTHOMYID GENUS HYDROTÆA RECORDED FROM NORTH AMERICA (DIPTERA).

BY J. R. MALLOCH, Urbana, Ill.

There is a pronounced dearth of literature in English upon the North American Anthomyiidae, and remarkably few keys to the species of the various genera in either English or German. The key presented herewith will prove useful to students who either can not obtain access to papers dealing with the species included or may not have time to analyze descriptions in order to discover the distinguishing characters of the species.

The males of this genus may be readily separated from those of other anthomyid genera by the following combination of characters: eyes contiguous or subcontiguous, proboscis fleshy; palpi



11. Hind tibia slightly prolonged into a blunt apical process on ventral surface; mid femora without long bristles on basal half of ventral surface; hind tibia with 2-3 ventral bristles.....*dentipes* Fabricius.  
Hind tibia normal at apex; mid femora with 6-7 long bristles on basal half of postero-ventral surface; hind tibia with 1 ventral bristle or with only ventral setulæ.....12
12. Mid tibia with a continuous series of very short upright hairs from base to apex on anterior surface; mesonotum distinctly shining and vittate.....*houghi* n. sp.  
Mid tibia without short upright hairs; mesonotum dull velvety black, not vittate.....*meteorica* Linné.

*Hydrotæa houghi*, n. sp.—*Male*.—Black, distinctly shining, slightly bluish on dorsum of thorax and abdomen. Head black; ocellar triangle shining; interfrontalia opaque; orbits, face, and cheeks with silvery pile. Thorax vittate, the vittæ consisting of whitish pruinose stripes covering the regions occupied by the acrostichal and dorso-central bristles, the intervening spaces showing as narrow black lines. Abdomen with whitish pruinescence, which gives the surface a slightly tessellate appearance; dorso-central stripe slender, most distinct at base. Legs black. Wings clear or slightly grayish. Squamæ whitish. Halteres brown, knobs black.

Eyes narrowly separated, almost entirely bare; arista tapering, pubescent. Thorax with 3 pairs of strong presutural acrostichals. Thorns on fore femora of unequal strength, the posterior one much more acute than the anterior; 4 long blunt bristles on basal half of postero-ventral surface, a series of short stout bristles on basal half of ventral surface, and 4 or 5 similar bristles on same surface just basad of the thorns distinguish the femora. Mid femora with a series of very long curled bristles on basal half of anterior surface and another one of straighter bristles on same portion of postero-ventral surface. Mid tibiæ with their anterior surfaces covered with tiny upright hairs; posterior surfaces with 2 bristles, one above and the other below middle. Hind femora with a series of stout bristles on the apical half of their antero-ventral surfaces and 2 complete series of long fine hairs on their ventral. Hind tibiæ with short hairs, distinct from which are 3-4 antero-ventral setulæ, one weak antero-dorsal bristle, a very strong dorsal bristle, and the usual preapical bristle. Third and fourth wing-veins convergent apically.

*Female*.—Agrees in color with the male except for the more distinct pruinescence of the dorsum.

The eyes are separated by one third the head-width. The fore femora have no characters that distinguish the species from *dentipes*. The mid tibiæ have one bristle one third from apex on anterior surface in addition to the 2 on the posterior surface. The antero-ventral setulæ on hind tibiæ are stronger than in the male. In other respects except as to the femoral bristles the female is similar to the male.

Length, 7-8.5 mm.

Type locality, Homer, Ill., April 24, 1909—a large series, mostly females. Paratypes, Urbana, Ill., April and June; Algonquin, Ill., April and June; Claremont, N. H., October 16, 1915 (R. P. Dow); Tifton, Ga., October 16, 1896; Opelousas, La., March; London, Ont. (ex. coll. Hough).

The Hough specimens are labeled *dentipes*, as is also one of the Algonquin specimens from Dr. Nason. It is highly probable that this species is the one that has been recorded as *dentipes* from North America.

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### NEW SPECIES OF PARASITIC HYMENOPTERA.

BY A. A. GIRAULT, Glenddale, Md.

Two New *Tetrastichomyiæ*. The species of this genus, all of North America, may be known by the following synopsis:

Club white. Pedicel subequal to funicle 1.

Scape, pedicel and ring-joints white; entire thorax (except tegula) and abdomen reddish yellow except the base and lateral margins of the abdomen (the latter to about the middle) and a large median, rounded spot distad at apex of abdomen. Coxæ silvery.

*silvensis* n. sp.

Club black. Pedicel somewhat longer than funicle 1.

Scape, pedicel and ring-joints white; head, thorax and abdomen black except at least the venter and pleurum of thorax, the proximal part of the scutellum, the mesal part of the axillæ which are reddish yellow and the propodeum and postscutellum which are yellowish silvery ..... *clisiocampæ* Ashmead.

The same but the distal third of the pedicel black (except at apex), the body entirely black except the propodeum and, less distinctly, the proscutellum, which are pale yellow..... *orgyie* n. sp.

The median carina of propodeum is distinct, no lateral carinæ; mandibles more or less 3-dentate; club with a distinct terminal nipple. Legs yellow, the coxæ whitish; body reticulated, impunctate. Propodeal spiracle round, central. Pedicel elongate. Wings lightly infuscated except at base; postmarginal vein absent (a mere bud). The species do not differ except in coloration. Caudal tibial spurs single. Types of *clisiocampæ* Ash. examined.

1. *Tetrastichomyia silvensis* Girault. One female, woods, Glenddale, Md., July 16, 1915. Type: Catalogue no. 20398, U. S. N. M., the female on a tag, the head, a forewing, and a hind leg on a slide.

2. *Tetrastichomyia orgyie* Girault. One female reared from *Orgyia leucostigma*, Washington, D. C., Nov. 1915 (R. M. Fouts). Type: Cata-